The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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C. T. HOLDEN,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Business Manager.

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All letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the Company.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Commercial Alley.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Sciatica! Gone.
Change of Address! See first page.

See Our Screens
And have up early. Don't get out of temper in the morning. See WORKMAN & SON, Fifth avenue.

Rowse Seminary and Normal
Institute, Shaler station, opens January 5, 1869. H. C. ROWSE. 4:2

We are Seldom Called
on to recommend a thing so worthy of notice as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Its use is now being noticed. It is a fluid composed of vegetable extracts, which, when applied to the roots of the hair, will restore it to its original color, and has been proved by analysis to contain no mineral poison whatever. In addition to this, many gentlemen of the highest standing in this city have certified to its virtues. It owes its wonderful properties of restoring

Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure,
It will surely and permanently cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Nervousness, Biliousness, and all diseases arising from Indigestion, and will prevent any attack of the kind if taken in time. Persons subject to either of the above complaints will find it a valuable remedy. Sold by Druggists & Storekeepers.

Sanitary Soothers
Have been used by the private family of a physician for the last two years, and have never failed to relieve the most distressing case of Infantile Disease. Sold by Druggists & Storekeepers.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator
Has stood the test of time, and is now acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Fever and Sores, Ulcers, Blotches on the Skin, Boils, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Diseases of the Blood, Female Complaints, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Sold by Druggists & Storekeepers.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
The genuine has the name of Dr. Sanford blown in the bottle. Sold by Druggists & Storekeepers.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
Prepared only by Dr. SANFORD & CO., 162 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists & Storekeepers.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator.
Take no other. Sold by Druggists & Storekeepers.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1869.

The letter of Senator Buckingham on the Havana arg ument, published in another column, is a heavy blow to all whose sore nature has inclined them to excuse the conduct of the Spanish officials who are responsible. We confess now that, from our end of the State to the other, Senator Buckingham has a republican second to no man for integrity and consistency alike of duty, both as a Representative and private citizen.

The new rules adopted by the Convention of Editors in Harrisburg, last week, in favor of a law permitting no libel suits the truth to be presented in evidence, brings before the Legislature a question deserving of early and favorable action. The law of libel in Pennsylvania is indefensible to the intelligence of our State and a reproach to the name of justice. The editors comprising the meeting did well in bringing the question forward, and we hope they will adopt vigorous measures to secure favorable action from the Legislature.

Robbing office will enter first into the plans of these precious patriots, and find they will at the earliest the possible be candidates of the Democratic party, can safely be predicted. The howl of sympathy has never been broken, but strengthened by the vicissitudes of the last eight years.

In this Grant is President over once the will, it will be—to protect the national treasury from being tapped by unscrupulous hands. He has said that stuffing our salt-cards was only an ingenious way to get money, and that he is as much opposed to that form of subsidy to direct money propositions. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the combination of half a dozen coals, actual and real, which have influence the Senate committee to report in favor of subsidizing them with the national credit, must get the measure through during President Johnson's term, or hang up their bills! They cannot expect him to refill his exhausted coffers of duty to join their raid upon the treasury.

Fenn and impartial advices from Cuba leave the insurgents and authorize the prediction that unless the Government forces are greatly increased the insurrection must succeed. It is clear that it is gathering all classes to its support, and in spite of everything going ahead. A strong desire exists to have the United States recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and certainly these exists at this moment far greater reason for such a course than when England recognized the rebels as belligerents. The importance of the Spanish Provisional Government is felt in Cuba, which evidently is little disposed longer to be the prey of the Spanish or any other crowns. At no previous moment have the affairs of the island promised for us a superior interest. The time is near at hand when the application for recognition of the insurgents by us as belligerents cannot longer be denied.

The Republican State Committee at the late meeting in Harrisburg, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Various amounts have been made a matter of party issue in the present campaign; therefore,

Resolved, That we do sincerely deny that all or any of the amendments should be made a party question, but that we do favor the adoption of such of the amendments as in the judgment of the people are necessary for the correction of their grievances.

While the latter resolution is rather diffuse, the resolution in its intention is direct and timely. It might have more briefly demanded "rigorous economy" by the Legislature, but considering that the committee was sitting in the presence of the Legislature itself, the attitude and intervention contained in the resolution cannot be misunderstood. It is mildly saying that, with such gulfings on as have marked the practice of the present House, "future success" is not forthcoming, unless amends are made by instituting thorough reforms. Will the admonition of the State Committee be heeded?

It seems to us that a disposition exists to bear down rather too heavily on the Pacific Railway Company. It is true that a few men have made colossal fortunes but so many that those who are foremost in decrying them can remember the time when those interesting gentlemen were regarded as more likely to reap bankruptcy and ruin than colossal fortunes. We all remember how, great as the subsidies were, they failed to tempt more than a few daring ones to undertake the great work. Now that they have carried the enterprise eventually to completion, they are entitled to the fortunes they have made. The subsidies were offered freely, and when all the conditions have been complied with, the transaction, if it has created fortunes in the case of individuals who took the risks, will confer incalculable benefits and glory on our country.

A correspondent remarks that, in the matter of a Cabinet, General Grant "has done very nearly, thus far, as every President has before him." The writer cannot be familiar with the history of Cabinets. To say nothing of Democratic Presidents, Hamilton's Cabinet, it is intimated, was made up for him, and for the most part was known to the whole country before his inauguration. Taylor certainly fell into the hands of Seward and Ewing, ghost-hating Whigs of Georgia, and the old gentleman had precious little share in the making of his Cabinet. No general composition was known to the country a considerable time in advance. There was even less secrecy about the making up of Lincoln's Cabinet, which, it is well known, was not selected in accordance with his own good judgment, but in some important respects at least, in obedience to the demands of factions and cliques or locality. It is a fact that when a delegation waited on Mr. Lincoln in Springfield and presented him a certain gentleman, he expressed surprise if not indignation, and declared that were he to place him in his Cabinet he would be a fit guard-room, "one hole," said he, "I am known to have. And such an appointment would be the last familiar trick." The other is one possibility for Grant. Even into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and went out under circumstances that, of itself, would prejudice many against the ability of Lincoln's statesmanship. It is no exaggeration that the Cabinet, save in one or two particulars, was not his own selection. The facts in General Grant's case are similar, although other names are mentioned. The Senate has once refused to sanction the measure. In this refusing, that body secured the confidence of the people and escaped itself in suitable contrast with the House. The question will the Senate "stick close" from the law of last session and from the vote to stand by it, taken at the opening of this? We understand that Mr. Wilson, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, intends to put the economy-on experimentation into the Appropriation Bill to the tune of twenty thousand dollars. Let the Senate knock the item out. That body gave the House the rebuke that they would not agree to the economy. Let the Senate stand by the position, and let the members of the House, who have instructions to indulge in the economy frenzy of these experimenters, settle with them as best they can.

A grievance of the Wyoming Historical society, at a recent meeting of that body, put in a petition for the modification of the act of 1858, in favor of being allowed one of the blind leaving lands of the men who died or such other upon the most selling notices, the Society should be placed on them. "The men of these days are not of the generation of the men who made the preparation of the preceding supposition to have been. They were of the most elegant manners, and were one of them would or assisted a lame man to get up stairs, or a blind man to cross the street. They were officers of the country, as Rand and Mr. Hallock regard in the rules and forms of business. The meddlers were the city of an army." At this late day society is not caught as easy as the "forms of politeness" and "manners" of the past generation, because it is honest enough to express its real sentiments. In fact, "the most elegant manners" would stamp for nothing in any form society.

Mr. Brown—Is there any reason why the Senate should not be called upon to concur in the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to make it a constitution of which the great people will be the authors of slavery throughout the United States?

The discussion of the question in the House of Representatives has caused the day of adjournment to recede. Mr. Hooper has introduced a resolution to fix it back as [illegible]

Mr. Ashley, of this district in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, from 1850 to 1860 the number increased 6,000 less than the number increased in Illinois. Agriculture is not making progress, but it is that city will not accept the offer which would [illegible]

The extent of the ravages of the rinderpest in Europe may be judged from the fact that since the hundred and twenty applications for compensation or parts of subscriptions, one hundred seven declarations of inability to pay the guarantee for them, are now pending before the Patent Office, in Washington.

Would it not clarify the country were our new President to select his Cabinet as he has all other offices, solely and exclusively, on the known capacity for doing the work to be allotted to them? When the cause to which one runs and of the State to the other, Senator Buckingham has a republican second to no man for integrity and consistency alike of duty, both as a Representative and private citizen.

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THE FORT WAYNE-ERIE LEGISLATION.

A note from our correspondent at Fort Wayne, Will the editor of the COMMERCIAL say that *"the law whether through the Legislature on Wednesday, coming in their places from Seattle or the ground Fort Wayne Board, in spite of any and every opposition, contingency," does not require the assent of the Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to make it operative and effective; but that, if necessary, their assent could doubtless be had with a wink? Will you also please say that there is no possibility that there will be business for the courts growing out of this Legislation?*

Although this legislating with a "wink" may not be agreeable to you, especially as it "comes in their places three-fourths of the present Fort Wayne Board in spite of any and every adverse contingency," I hope you will not hesitate to publish contemporaneously therewith for the benefit of the public and those interested in the owners of said property, whom, I believe, the experimental a pleasant sensation of the "wink."

G. W. Cass.

Pittsburg, February 5, 1869.

The impression is general, that "legislating with a wink" may not be agreeable" to us simply because it secures the Fort Wayne Board in its objects, is altogether gratuitous. We are assured that it took just thirty-four minutes to pass the bill from General Case's pocket through the Legislature and Executive Chamber back "to the place of beginning." We might have said, but did not, that there was no necessity for such extraordinary expedition. Twenty-four hours would have made no difference, unless, indeed, the President of the Fort Wayne Board did not dare to trust the Legislature that long. A good deal is sometimes expected to explain by the way it is done. Unless unusual necessity required it,—and such does not appear to have been the case—it would have been better had this thing been done in a less extraordinary manner,—and this, we say, without any colleague to the success of the bill, but on behalf of the proprietors of large pieces, which are very many, to say nothing of the interest. And we venture to say that considerate men in general will agree with us in calling this view of the matter.

WHAT RUSH THINKS.

Considerable curiosity has been expressed concerning the views of the managers of Erie fame of the legislature at Harrisburg, relative to scarce in power purposely thwarting the action of the present Fort Wayne Board. As it could be supposed, it is but fair to the Pittsburg readers that the following from the Philadelphia Ledger should be published in connection with the above:

This movement, however, was headed off by the Pennsylvania Legislature, which passed a veiled bill through both Houses, and had it signed by the Governor, the [illegible] Wayne Board in Pittsburg would be [illegible] Philadelphia papers, in speaking of the danger of the Central, raises the suspicion that in the fight between the Fort Wayne and Erie, the Central is neutral.

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A Philadelphia paper takes pains to say that the Pennsylvania Central Company have taken no part in procuring "the horried legislation" to protect the Fort Wayne Company from the Erie, and that should said legislation be declared unconstitutional and the Fort Wayne fall into the hands of Erie, the Central would still have all she wants in the Pan Handle route. The frequency and emphasis with which this lie has been asserted by the Philadelphia papers, in speaking of the danger of the Central, raises the suspicion that in the fight between the Fort Wayne and Erie, the Central is neutral.

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JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.

The House Rejects an Offer to Reconsider.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Friday, Mr. Longenecker offered the following resolution, which was read:

Whereas, It becomes necessary, in order to reduce the business of this House, to provide for the appointment of an additional number of officers, and a resolution was passed by this House appointing Messrs. Chase and Cline a committee each upon engrossing, to report that they should be authorized to employ as many clerks as they should deem necessary to assist them in the discharge of their duties, and that each of said committees should perform the work; and

Whereas, The engrossed election laws, which came before this House for concurrence, to the appointment of additional officers, and the employment of clerks; and

Whereas, The additional labor attending the engrossing of the session, such as the preparation of the journals, and the engrossing of bills, is a great measure been performed; and

Whereas, That all the officers of this House have not been allowed any salary for, by reason of the fact that they have actually served in the capacity of engrossing clerks, and other officers for the session, as Rand and McNeil have done; and

Whereas, It seems to be due to the Committee on Ways and Engrossing, that more than ordinary compensation should be allowed to the clerks employed on said committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the compensation to said committee men be determined by the next session.

Mr. Longenecker, I would ask for information, if it would be in order to move to strike out the word "engrossing" and insert "enrolling" in each case.

The gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Longenecker, may offer a substitute.

Mr. Longenecker—

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Agents Universal Life Insurance Co.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

Special orders executed for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Saturday Evening, February 6, 1869.

We have no change to report in the financial condition of the money market during the closing day of the week. Business is nearly suspended, and will remain so for the remainder of the week, especially as the financial portion of the country have their minds fully occupied with the approaching Legislature, and the important questions that will be presented for consideration. Before that time many business matters, the settlement of which depends upon the action of the Legislature, will be disposed of, and the business community will then know what to depend upon. Whether the Legislature will pass laws more favorable to the interests of the people, time will tell. We are inclined to the opinion that the Legislature will not be disposed to pass any laws that will be detrimental to the interests of the people, and that the next week will have a decided tendency, and be more of an index of the future. If Congress would now make the amount that the banks are required to keep on hand a matter of choice instead of compulsion, it would be a great relief to many of the banks. The uncertainty as to the amount that will be required to be kept on hand, and the fear that it may be increased, is the cause of the hesitancy that is now manifested by the banks in making loans and discounts. The present law is a dead letter, and should be repealed. The banks have been compelled to keep on hand a large amount of currency, which is not only a loss to them, but is a positive injury to the business community, as it withdraws from circulation a large amount of money that is needed to transact the business of the country. The banks are willing to loan their money at a reasonable rate of interest, but they are afraid to do so, as they may be compelled to call in their loans at any moment, to make up the amount required by law to be kept on hand. The banks are willing to do their part in relieving the money market, but they cannot do so under the present law. The repeal of the law would relieve the money market, and would be a great benefit to the business community. The banks are willing to do their part in relieving the money market, but they cannot do so under the present law. The repeal of the law would relieve the money market, and would be a great benefit to the business community.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Noon.
1881, 6's		
1874, 6's		
1871, 6's		
1868, 6's		
5-20's Old		
5-20's 1865		
5-20's 1865, July		
5-20's 1865, July		
5-20's 1867		
5-20's 1868		
10-40's		
Gold		

James E. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 6.	Feb. 8.	Ldg. Dec.
6's, '81			
6's, '74			
6's, '71			
6's, '68			
5-20's, Old			
5-20's, '65			
5-20's, '65, July			
5-20's, '65, July			
5-20's, '67			
5-20's, '68			
10-40's			
Gold			

The fluctuations in the stock market toward the opening clubs of the New York Board were almost entirely confined to the shares against the market during the week. The chief clubs for its complicated under the control of the clique that they can advance or depress prices according as "short" or "long" of securities. Those who are "short" of stocks will be most frightened when buyers take control, and those who are "long" of stocks will be most anxious to sell when they see that they are not able to carry their stocks till their contracts mature. The "bear" operators, if the case of advance. The heavy sales gave a repression of the market at the first regular session, with a further disposition to close at under-at present issues rather than at the close of the week of previous days. The unfavorable representation of the brokers in the Brooks suit regarding the early dividend of the New York, having become known early in the day, and having a further depressing effect upon the market. This movement overcame the efforts of the opposition advancing the payment of the 8 per cent. scrip on the 5th instant, and on the 15th of February certificates in exchange, scrip payment forbidden until the further order of the court. The decision of Judge Ingraham made a little relief, but on the assurance of those employed or belonging to the "underground" party that the decision would be reversed, as the old Commodore is generally one to win in anything he undertakes.

The following letter, made up from the author published at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 35 Fourth avenue, gives the prices of Erie and other stocks, &c., at the regular sessions at the New York Board during the day:

	Feb. 1st.	Feb. 2d.	Feb. 3d.	Feb. 4th.	Feb. 5th.	Feb. 6th.
U. S. Central						
Canton						
Cumberland						
Erie						
Hudson River						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
New York Central						
Pittsburgh						
Reading						
Rock Island						
Toledo						
Wabash						
Western Union						

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Feb.	Aug.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. Central				
Canton				
Cumberland				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
New York Central				
Pittsburgh				
Reading				
Rock Island				
Toledo				
Wabash				
Western Union				

The New York Financial Chronicle of Saturday says: United States securities have undergone a considerable decrease, the advance of last week having evaporated. The only exception to the decline of the week is found in the 5-20's of 1865, which have been steadily advancing a fraction per day for the week, and to-day closed at a fraction above the highest point reached during the week. The cause of the decline is found in the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has not purchased bonds to the extent expected, and in the announcement that the Secretary will not purchase bonds to the extent of the sinking fund requirements. The Secretary has also declined to receive bonds in exchange for currency, except at the current rates of the day. Bond gold and silver.

GOLD.

The Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls.		
Refined		
Total		

The market on Saturday was very firm, business was quiet, and prices were without material change. Sales were reported the following: Pennsylvania Railroad, 100 shares at 57½; Allegheny Valley Railroad, 100 shares at 57½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 100 shares at 97½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, 100 shares at 57½; Pittsburgh & Connellsville

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A New York dispatch says: The Paris correspondent of the Herald says: The Emperor's illness is not dangerous. His attack of pleurisy is not considered the last one he will have to contend with. It appears that the fall in which, December 31, the British bark Caldoon, with cargo, and built from her own crew and also that of the wrecked ship Hibernia, when she capsized in the Bay of Biscay, was observed by the Nassau, January 7, and sighted the next day. She was then bottom up, and the missing men, hoping for the safety of the vessel, had taken to the Hibernia, which is unfortunately not in a condition to float, and will be the source of great pecuniary loss to the owners.

Hostetter Bardsell, of New York, sentenced three years and a half in Auburn prison for arson.

Advices from Bolivia state that a serious revolution has broken out, and though the movements are said to have been defeated by the government forces, some fatal battles are expected, and the final result was considered doubtful.

A letter from Palmyra, in the state of Zamora, Republic of Columbia, says the flag of the American consulate was hoisted down and torn to pieces by the natives, and that province declared a native government. The consul, Mr. Hall, was obliged to flee for his life, and the country was in a state of anarchy.

The steamer Hibernia, from Belfast, has arrived at San Francisco.

The Governor and Legislature of Nevada are at loggerheads. The Governor vetoed the Legislative Incorporation Bill. The Senate unanimously passed the bill over the veto, and there was only one dissenting vote in the House. The Governor and Attorney General have issued an order from the Court, restraining the Comptroller from paying out any money under the bill. The matter is considered with considerable feeling, and will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The wheat at Raleigh, New York, over the cattle disease has subsided. The cattle present no signs of being affected.

Mr. Grow's injuries by the accident on the railroad consisted of a fracture of the left leg, and a bruising or laceration on the right leg, which will soon heal.

The Governor of Richmond, or Rome, died suddenly on Saturday of heart disease.

In Buffalo, from July 29 to February 1, 190 were caught in willing to the amount of 500,000.

Mr. Le Roy Sunderland, a well-known Methodist divine, died on Saturday, in the 70th year of his age.

Rear Admiral Paton, master of Bureau Charleston, died Saturday morning of pneumonia.

A destructive fire occurred in Mulberry street, New York, yesterday. The picture frame manufactory of Messrs. R. Stoddard & H. Morrison & Co., respectively, Nos. 31 and 33, both owned by Wm. Phelps, were consumed, and the brick walls of the latter building fell in, carrying with them the roofs and floors of the adjoining premises, Nos. 29 and 31. Mr. Wm. Phelps, the owner, was insured. The losses are understood to be heavy. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

The delegates of the Irish Republican Association waited on Gen. Grant Saturday afternoon. The Republican Central Committee of New York will be received to-day. Gen. Grant spends Sunday quietly, and Monday at Stewart's dinner.

Jas. A. Beedle, of Boston, who was sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 for violation of the liquor law, has been pardoned by President Johnson, on the recommendation of S. F. Nichols and others.

General Sherman arrived in New Orleans Saturday morning accompanied by his daughter, Mr. Dawson and wife. They will remain there some time.

A man named Roeder, living in the outskirts of Hannibal, Mo., murdered his daughter, ten years old, on Friday. He first strangled her with a string, and then cut her body in two. Roeder afterwards became frightened at what he had done, and made a clean breast of the matter. He is now in jail awaiting his trial.

The steamer Ocean Wave, from Belize, has arrived at San Francisco.

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Advices from Bolivia state that a serious revolution has broken out, and though the movements are said to have been defeated by the government forces, some fatal battles are expected, and the final result was considered doubtful.

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